The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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MOONEY LOSES APPEAL; SUPREME COURT NEXT

San Francisco, Aug. 31.—For the second time the state supreme court has refused Thomas J. Mooney's plea that the trial court be ordered to release his case because he was convicted by improper methods.

The court reaffirms its position that it can only act on the record of a case, and as the improper methods charged were not presented in the record of this case, because they were discovered after Mooney was convicted, no relief from the death penalty is possible.

Friends of Mooney announce that an appeal will be made to the United States supreme court.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Officials of the United States supreme court are quoted in a local newspaper as expressing the opinion that the Mooney case can not reach that court unless a writ of error is granted by a supreme court justice, acting as judge of one of the federal circuit courts of appeals.

In this case such a request would go to Justice Joseph McKenna, who represents the ninth judicial district, which includes California, Oregon and other coast states.

PREPARE FOR AFTER WAR.

London, England, Aug. 31.—The Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L., has prepared this resolution for the consideration of the coming convention of the British trades union congress:

"This congress calls for the demobilisation of the army and of munitions labor after the war, or, pending a settlement, for demobilisation based on mutual co-operation of the trade unions with employers' associations. That we recommend that maintenance of the returned soldiers and displaced workers, pending re-employment, on a scale sufficient (in order of any trade to which they are attached, in all cases on the basis of a standard of adequate living.

"That the organic trades sectional interests and trades limited to the national be divided into and controlled by national or local organisation, with a view to the strengthening of the workers, and that all facilities be provided for national and local trades boards to secure observance. We suggest, when possible, the setting up of training centers for the purpose of securing full industrial efficiency and independence of the workers.

"To carry out this proposal we recommend the formation of a responsible national body, representative of trade unions, employers' associations, and the government."

M'ADOO ON LABOR DAY.

Washington, Aug. 31.—In a labor day message to the railroad employes director General of Railroads McAdoo suggested that as many railroad employes be released from service on labor day celebrations as will not hamper essential transportation.

"The pressure upon transportation," said the director general, "is so great that it is of extreme importance not to reduce train service for even a day, but doubtless it will be possible, by making proper arrangements in time, to give a larger number of employes liberty that day than otherwise could be done.

"The railroad men of the United States have a duty of transportation of importance—the duty of keeping efficient the transportation system of the country which, if neglected or even interrupted railroad service, delivered on time all the time, the essential war industries of the nation will be helpless and the sacrifices of blood and treasure will be of small avail. The railroads of the United States are the most vital organ of our entire industrial and economic life. They must function at the highest point of efficiency, and I know that I can depend on the loyalty and patriotic co-operation of the railroad employes of the United States to perform the highly honored country the best service of which they are capable."

LIBERTY BONDS ARE GOOD.

San Francisco, Aug. 31.—Mrs. Rena Mooney, wife of Thomas J. Mooney, who won her fight in Judge Dunne's court for a writ of habeas corpus, $5,000 cash bail and the substitution of liberty bonds to that amount.

The district attorney's office opposed the change on the ground that the court's refusal would raise a question of law. However, Judge Dunne explained that there was a legal question involved and as to allow a substitute for cash bail may be received, but that a surety bond, secured by liberty bonds will be all right.

Mrs. Mooney was released on bail last March after a disagreement of a jury on the charge of being implicated in the preparedness day bomb outrages, in which 10 lives were lost and is now under sentence of death. She has several other indictments against her.

GOMPERS IN ENGLAND.

Washington, Aug. 31.—A. F. of L. headquarters has received information that President Gompers and other members of the special A. F. of L. labor mission have arrived in England.

The mission will attend the convention of the British Trades Union Congress and the interallied labor conference to be held in London or in Paris, September 17, 18 and 19.

President Gompers' trip abroad is in accordance with the decision of the St. Paul convention of the A. F. of L. and to lend his influence toward more closely uniting the efforts of the allied nations to win the war.

SHIP EARNINGS JUMP.

New York, Aug. 31.—A report of earnings for the Pacific Mail Steamship company shows that profits increased $243,000 during the first six months, which have been under government control, over the previous six months.

For the 12 months ended June 30, 1918, earnings were $2,222,716, an increase over the previous year of $1,460,378.

RAILROAD CLERKS UNITE.

Philadelphia, Aug. 31.—Forestview railroad clerks in this city are joining the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks in scores and platoons.

BIGGEST LOCAL IN WORLD.

New Orleans, Aug. 31.—The Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' and Refiners' union has asked committees to confer with the Longshoremen's union, which is said to be the biggest local in the world, as it has a membership of 18,000.

PERSONAL CONTRACTS SET ASIDE DURING WAR

Washington, Aug. 31.—Regardless of the validity of individual contracts with workers this policy of employers shouts the thousand during the war "in the interest of industrial peace," says Frank P. Walsh and Frederick N. Judson of the national war labor board. The latter is Joint Chairman Taft's alternate.

The statement was issued by the board's opposition to personal contracts that the Stanley G. Weston Karms company, Springfield, Mass., forced its employes to sign, and which were used as a weapon against trade unionism. The board recommends that the company reinstate employes who have been discharged for violation of these contracts, whether the discharge was valid or not, under the contracts.

The company does not like the decision, which is contrary to a policy by the United States supreme court, last December, in the cases of the Mine Workers and the Elias Klaus Workers' unions that where workers sign an individual contract with employers not to join a union, unless they quit their employment these contracts would be protected by the courts, because they are in restraint of trade.

The board's action is a set in motion that will be carried to the United States supreme court that the world moves.

PEOPLE MUST SACRIFICE.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The people must sacrifice that the war is won quickly, said Nathan J. Smith, assistant director of the United States employment service, at a conference held at Atlanta.

"It is a question of winning the war quickly and finally or having it drag on indefinitely as an industrial war," he said. "If we are to win the war quickly the production of luxuries and non-essentials must be curtailed and come to an end.

"We are faced with a condition which means a great lesson to be learned by the American people. When the people know the facts they will rise to the situation.

"The duty of public opinion must get the country on a completely war basis right away. Manufacturers must give up the creation of useless goods, workers must be willing to change from non-essential to war production work. And the bosses themselves; the public at large must stop having luxuries and help solve the problem of curtailing non-essentials easier and manufacturers must accept the fact that they must train untrained workers to take the places of skilled men who go to more important work.

"Every man and woman must measure up individually to the war task as it counts towards the winning of the war. We must be ready to go as far as Italy as England and France have done."

TRY UNION RECOGNITION.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The United States Shipping board has awarded to the Pusey & Jones ship yards at Wilmington, Del., has rent its plant unionized. This is regarded as a decline on the "secret" of speedy shipbuilding that apparently has been solved along the Pacific.

The shipping board is awarding ed, while but few months every month to the yard that makes the best record, and to date the Pacific coast yards, which are strictly union, have swept the platter. Not a pennant has been awarded Atlantic or gulf coast yards.

The blue pennant, which is the first flag, belongs to the Skinner & Eddy corporation of Seattle, Wash.

Of 60 ocean steel vessels delivered to the shipping board the Skinner & Eddy concern has built 12. Of nine contracts awarded to this concern completed this year in less than six calendar days Skinner & Eddy have built seven. The seventh, launched in 27 calendar days from keel laying to delivery at the completed vessel to the shipping board. This is a world's record for any yard engaged in building contract steel ships.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES.

Baltimore, Aug. 31.—Members of the Typographical union employed in commercial shops have received a voluntary wage increase of $3 a week, following conferences with the employers and representatives of the union.

Hannibal, Mo., Aug. 31.—Typographical union No. 93 has signed an new agreement which raises wages $1 per day hand and $2 for operators, night work, and $3 for both classes for day work. The new scale is: Newspapers—Day, hand $28, operators, $31, night, hand men, $32, operators, $35. Book and job—Hand men $25, operators $27.

CAR MEN ENJOINED.

Columbus, Ga., Aug. 31.—Judge Worrill has granted a temporary injunction against organized street car men, who are ordered to show why the writ should not be made permanent.

Under the court's order no street car man can talk to a non-unionist while near the company's right of way.

Every one that is sympathetic to organized labor is included in the writ which throws its "protecting" arm not only around non-unionists employed but any one who is liable to be employed.

DISCOURAGES SUNDAY WORK.

Washington, Aug. 31.—In a special bulletin to district engineers, President Cooley of the United States shipping board says that work should not be done on Sunday except in cases of emergency or to complete special work necessary to avoid delay. Such work is necessary the rates of pay authorized in the decisions of the shipping labor adjustment board are to prevail.

MUSICIANS LOCKED OUT.

Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 31.—To support one musician, the entire local union was involved in a wage controversy, practically every theater and picture house in the city was tied locked out of union musicians.

HOD CARRIERS WANT MORE.

Seattle, Aug. 31.—Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' union No. 94 of this city claims to be the biggest local in the world. It has a membership of 18,000.

"Every German Privilege Rests On Royal Favor"

New York, Aug. 31.—"Every German privilege rests on royal favor, and by royal veto it can at any time be taken away," says Prof. David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford university, California, in "A Declaration of Independence from Germanism," which is published in The Public.

The writer says he has not a single Kronius or Bernhardi, but he has given lectures in Germany in behalf of democracy, "and in what I thought and hoped was the German language.

"This experience showed me," he says, "that the spirit of '48 was still alive in southern Germany, at least, and ready to burst forth when the time should come.

"The tireless researches of German science," he continues, "and, patient docility of German society have given the theory and practice of absolutism or 'monarchical order,' a hold it never had in England or in France.

"But no German-American can have any real love for the German dynastic machinery. He may feel a deep personal sympathy for his kindred there, but he cannot feel any devotion to the system which they have to support it. Such sympathy is most natural and honorable. But the need for it is part of the tragedy itself. Those friends of his have failed in the last word in a cold-blooded application of the theory that contracts are sacred, even though workers have no inherent constitutional rights that they may secure employment.

"Germany's national war labor board knocks this prop from under these employers in a decision that some constitutional rights are a matter of relation to the United States supreme court that the world moves.

followed the rest of Germany. Austria has become her vassal, Turkey her hired tool and Bulgaria a mere orderly. Germany has been highly organized as no other state has ever been before for repression at home and aggression abroad. Prussia knows no right or wrong. She is at the mercy of an aristocratic-military plutocratic clique, of which the kaiser is at once the agent and the victim. But the German people have been along the way they have marked out for him.

"The clique brought on the war. The authors of the Serbian ultimatum were the real criminals. Deceit was consummated in the hurricane of lies. One of the most absurd of these lies was that the war was for the work of King Edward VII (of England), whose machinations innocent Germany has been surrounded by a ring of iron. The real truth, as you know, is that Germany's since 1871, has been organized as a war machine, and the mind of the nation has been perverted and poisoned by cheap visions of military glory and a golden shower of indemnities to boot.

"The system of subservience known as kultur—a system of discipline by compulsion, Kultur, or monarchical order,' a system of obedience enforced from above by means of complete military as well as industrial organization, and resting on the subordination of the individual to the dynasty and the state. It is ruinous and fatal to everything that is destructive to initiative, and it plays into the hands of the powerful classes naturally, whose serfs are the people. To these, relative security without initiative is better than freedom and initiative.

"There never was an autocratic country that was not founded on force. There could never be one, for its very essence consists in exercising a power the people never delegated, by men they have never commissioned. Under such a rule, in the different states of Germany, the masses have no rights. Every privilege rests on royal favor and by royal veto can at any time be taken away.

"Moreover, the watchword of monarchial order is perfection. Every institution, army, church, school, university, society is perfect from the start. The state can do no wrong. It is thus immune from crimes or blunders. It is exempt from the perpetual enemy of progress. The perfect state is stalled in the hope of the middle ages. Democracy means progress, and no real progress is possible until the obsession of perfection is dispelled.

"Democracy knows nothing of perfection. It is a half-finished product. It is a 'going concern,' deserving better things because of its many imperfections. Democracy does not mean good governments—only better governments. It is the gateway to freedom and justice, the gateway only—but there is no other. And justice means the control of one's own career, the opportunity to make the most of his powers, and, if need be, to die. The ideal of autocracy, or of the state-worship which it uses as a shield, is the opposite of this. It is, as they say, is but 'a brick in the wall of an edifice, he does not see and cannot understand.'

"The waste of talent under the German system is notable and the high specialization of the chosen few.

"To be a soldier, pay taxes and keep his mouth shut is the cardinal duty of the common man as the ruling caste understands it. In a democracy a man may have to be a soldier at times—he will pay his taxes, but he will not keep his mouth shut. He is an equal partner in its responsibilities and its dividends. Its future depends on his wisdom and that of his fellow-citizens. Democracy is a power the people never delegated, by men they have never commissioned. Under such a rule, in the

ANTI-UNION EMPLOYERS MUST CHANGE TACTICS

Madison, Wis., Aug. 31.—In his new book, Russian Bolshevism, Prof. Edward A. Ross, former president of the American Sociological society, makes this suggestion to anti-union employers:

"The labor-fighting, labor-crushing policies which many employers' associations delight in are anarchonistic, and these days perish in. Unions should be tolerated about as long as strikes are tolerated in a powder factory. The normal means by which workers protect themselves from exploitation is collective bargaining, which presupposes the union.

"In the production of resentment it makes little difference whether the working men are depriving of the right to organize by the open violence of a czar or by employers' association. The economic effect is the same.

"The ruthless fire and fire' practices of American industry should be left to the judgment and enlightened self-interest of the intelligent and humane employer. Such practices are welcomed as the natural and reasonable thing. All the aspects of a business that touch labor should be considered and settled by joint boards in which employer and employe have equal representation. Labor should be employed which will give wage earners an interest in the prosperity of the concern. Only by some such right-about-face on the part of American industry will it be possible to avert a calamitous class strife which will shatter the foundations of our national prosperity."

ARMY USES MANY THINGS.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Some idea of the many articles used by soldiers is shown by the war department's statement that the army's requirements approximate 15,000 articles, which run from sliding machines to automobiles, babbit metal to buttons, cabbage to zinc. Among the articles are drills, ear protectors to extinguishers, farina to furniture, gaiters to grindstones, halters to hospitals, ink to iron, jam to lute, kerosene to kraut, laces to tie, macaroni to mules, nails to nitrate, oakum to oil stoves, packing to putties, racks to rubber, sandpaper to shoes, tacks to typewriters, underskirts to utensils, valves to vices, wagons to wringers yeast to zinc, wire to zinc.

Other items in the list are packs for Alaskan service, atomizers, back mules, chronometers, dog tags, mules, school books, playing cards, diamonds for sights, engraving machines, golf balls and tees, irons for German prisoners, pajamas, life preservers, shaving brushes, sleeping bags, silk saving suits, thermometers, ventilators and Worchestershire sauce.

STATE UNIONS TO MEET.

Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 31.—The convention of the Tennessee state federation of labor will be held in this city beginning Monday, September 2.

Asheville, N. C., Aug. 31.—The convention of the state federation of labor petitioned the state legislature to pass a free text book law, to prohibit corporations more money for North Carolina's elementary schools. To forbid the use of the word organized labor in that if the cotton manufacturers receive desire the designation of that child labor law, the trade union movement will assist to the extent of its ability.

GAINS BY POLISHERS.

Cincinnati, Aug. 31.—Officers of the Metal Polishers' International union announced that a campaign in which there was signed an eight-hour-day agreement and increased wages 12½ per cent.

The Moeller Safe company of Hamilton, Ohio, has signed for the eight-hour day, time and one half for all work and five hours on Saturday at 62½ cents an hour.

M'ADOO WANTS TIPS.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Director General of Railroads McAdoo has created a department of suggestions and complaints, in connection with the United States railroad administration.

It is requested that all communications be brief and explicit and that the name and address of the writer be distinctly written.

VOTE $500 FOR LABOR DAY.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 31.—The committee of the county appropriated $500 to assist in the labor day celebration under the management of the Atlanta federation of labor.

SHEET METAL WORKERS GAIN

Boston, Aug. 31.—Sheet metal workers of this city have signed an agreement with employers granting an increase of $1 a day, making the wage scale $6 a day.

LOW WAGE FOR MINERS REDUCING MAN POWER

Washington, Aug. 31.—At a meeting of officers of the United Mine Workers of America, district presidents and members of the International Executive Board, Administrator Garfield refused the request of these workers for wage increases. He said that if the miners and coal operators agreed on wage increases he would veto it.

The miners then prepared a statement of their position and forwarded same to the administrator.

"Again and again," say the miners, "we will come to you on behalf of the miners.

"Present mining conditions have been intensified by the fuel administrator's making prices, hardship and danger miners are not favorable to this system of production. Since these prices have been reduced, the cost of living has steadily increased, and "the prices of clothing, shoes, tobacco, etc., have gone higher and higher to a degree unforseen and unexpected when the present agreement was consummated." In the anthracite region, especially, thousands are now getting a wage insufficient to guarantee a decent living, it is stated.

"The mining industry has lost 20,000 miners through the draft, enlistments and by inducements offered by munitions plants.

"Shall the present inefficient force be further penetrated, the miners ask. The mine workers will not remain if they are not paid a decent living wage."

It is stated that there are 90,000 members of the United Mine Workers in the anthracite region. In the coming months 14,000,000 tons of coal a week will be required, and with an adequate car supply it will be almost impossible to meet this requirement.

NO DRAFT FOR PROFIT.

Washington, Aug. 31.—What is considered the administration's attitude on the question of labor conscription was indicated by Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor, before the association of commerce. The federal appeal said:

"The time may come when we may have to conscript workers in mines, munitions and factories, but the spirit of democracy these men shall not be conscripted for profit, but shall be conscripted the places where they shall work. This democracy will not stand for the conscription of labor for work for the profit of other men. The conscripted man must work for Uncle Sam and no one else."

LESS MILK FOR BABIES.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Babies and little children in the nation's capital are not to be given milk at all times according to a report by the children's bureau of the department of labor. It is stated that more than one-half of the children between 2 and 7 years of age in 572 families visited by agents of the bureau are fully one-third of the babies under 2 years of age in these families are getting a day that are considered necessary for proper growth and development. Many of the large families are getting milk a large proportion are receiving such injurious substitutes as tea and coffee.

STREET CAR MEN STRIKE.

New York, Aug. 31.—Victimization of trade unionists has forced a strike of street car employes, engineers and doctors employed by the Third Avenue Street railway.

This corporation owns street car lines in the northern part of the city that became involved in a dispute with the men when they refused to submit to discharge because of the violation of an agreement. The strike spread throughout New York, involving several hundred thousand workers, while hundreds of thousands were indirectly involved.

HOLD YOUR LIBERTY BONDS.

Boston, Aug. 31.—Henry B. Endicott of the state public safety commission warns holders of liberty bonds to beware of those who would trade bonds for get-rich-quick schemes. The appeal is made especially to small holders of bonds.

"If you must part with your bonds," says Mr. Endicott, "see that your banks and do not sell except for cash."

MEAT CUTTERS GAIN.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 31.—A two-day strike of meat cutters and butchers established a 54-hour day and $30 a week and a 27-hour day on Saturday.

THEATER JANITORS WIN.

Seattle, Aug. 31.—Janitors affiliated with the A. F. of L. have won a strike against several local theaters and have signed agreements with

VALUE OF PUBLICITY KNOWN TO PACKERS

Chicago, Aug. 31.—That meat packers appreciate the value of publicity is shown by the quick manner in which Swift & Company issued a 30-page pamphlet in which denial is made of the federal trade commission's charge that the packers have stifled competition and attempted to block investigation by the government.

The commission stated that the interests of the "big five" packers—Swift, Wilson, Armour, Cudahy and Morris—are interlocked and that they control the public markets, the public service, land development, stock yards, cattle lands, rendering, fertilizer, glue, soap, oil, canning facilities, banks, packers' machinery and supplies, cold storage and ware houses, sheep, lambs, hides, canning.

The packers are charged with being combinators and the commission says its investigators have "found evidence of agreements where packers' letters were destroyed and documents demanded were falsified.

"Some show of competition is staged by the great packers," it is stated, "but that is superficial and not real."

Swift & company enters a general denial of these charges, and the commission is charged with using "sensational methods," "adroit construction" and omitting "scores of salient facts."

It is evident that the commission's report hurts, and Swift & Company, who conduct a large newspaper campaign throughout the country, print extracts from many newspapers condemning the commission's attitude toward the packers, who assure the public they are tremendously injured.

All of which is undoubtedly true.

DOES UNIONISM PAY?

Seattle, Aug. 31.—After recounting the practical gains secured for the workers by the trade union movement, Duncan McDonald, president of the Steinle Turret Lathe company, and at a wage hearing before government officials, declared that the reason that wage increases were offered employes if they signed up agreements not to join a trade union.

To defense of this attitude Mr. McDonald said:

"I make the statement that before I will let the union tell me how to run my business I will see the plant burn it down. That is my inherent right, just as it was my inherent right to fight for it when I lost my temper and I am proud of it. I never did anything in my life that I regret."

GAINS BY BOOKBINDERS.

Indianapolis, Aug. 31.—Officers of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders report that the shop at Franklin, Pa., has raised wages to $18 a week, and that in Chicago substantial increases have also been secured for bindery girls. Los Angeles bindery girls have had their wages raised $12 for women, Winnipeg, $28 and $15, and New Orleans, $3 weekly advances.

The total membership of the international on August 19 was 15,625.

The following resolution was passed by locals to a resolution passed by the last convention which declares that bonding be done away with in fact, uniform minimum scale of not less than $3 per day for men and $12.50 per women for eight hours per day of six days per week be set by our brotherhood.

STREET CAR MEN UNITE.

Sedalia, Mo., Aug. 31.—Newly-organized street car men have won a wage increase of 2½ cents an hour, the time they were forced to suspend work.

Last winter many of these employes blocked organization by signing a petition asking that the city council fix the wage scale. Subsequently the men withdrew their petition and were satisfied with conditions arranged by the company. The car men, however, have a membership of 100 per cent, are standing for advances.

The fuel administration says that during the week ending August 17 bituminous mines operated at 42.2 per cent of their full time output. The causes of production of 57.8 per cent were distributed as follows: Car shortage, 5.5 per cent; labor shortage, including strikes, 4.1 per cent; mine disability, 4.7 per cent, no market, 42.2 per cent; all other causes, 1.3 per cent."

ILLINOIS CO-OPS. EXPAND.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 31.—Stores have been started in 12 towns by the cooperative plan in Alton, Worden, Villa Grove, Marissa and Salem.

The Alton store, one of this city has paid $5,580 in dividends during the year, and the Worden concern recently has 362 members and its total resources amount to $18,125.76.

The Illinois Co-operative Company society will hold a convention in Springfield, starting September 2, and delegates and visitations are invited to send delegates. The convention will be addressed by Governor Lowden, president of the Illinois Miners' union, and other trade unionists.

STRANGER STARTS TROUBLE.

Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 31.—The management of the Illinois Traction company is explaining how a strike started among these employes recently.

"It was all on account of a stranger who accepted employment, quit after working one day and left the city," was the company officials.

The company acknowledges that low wages are paid, but, of course, its employes were happy and contented with that argument ceased to be effective.

52 HOURS UP TO BOARD.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—The Western Electric company has announced that the 52-hour week established in its manufacturing plant will be reduced to per cent of normal on Sept. 1, and that no change shall be made in hours in the present shops without the consent of the war labor board.

WIN EDUCATIONAL FIGHT.

London, Ontario, Aug. 31.—The opening of the new technical school here was delayed for a year by a fight by organized labor for improved educational facilities. Labor's demands have been granted in full.

NON-ESSENTIAL WORK DEFINED IN CAPITAL

Washington, Aug. 31.—The District of Columbia committee labor board of the United States employment service has suggested a list of non-essential industries in the district, other than the appeals to the patriotism of the worker and the employer.

No board connected with the employment service can order a worker to cease employment in a non-essential industry.

The following industries and callings are referred to as non-essential:

Auto industry accessories; drivers of pleasure cars; cleaning, repairing and delivery of same; sight-seeing cars, auto trucks engaged in work other than fuel or government work; teaming other than delivery of products for war work; bath and barber shop attendants; bowling alleys, billiard and pool rooms; bottlers and bottle supplies, candy manufacturers; cigars and tobacco, cleaners and dyers, dolls, confectioners and delicatessen establishments, builders and contractors not engaged in the erection of buildings for war work; dancing academies, theatrical stores, florists, fruit stands, garages, livery and sales stables, paper hangers, peanut venders and establishments, shoe shining shops, soda fountains, soft drink establishments, soda fountain supplies.

The board was guided in these decisions by this general policy of the department of labor:

"For the purposes of the controlling of war labor recruiting program, it means:

"1. The manufacture of products or the erection of structures directly or indirectly supplied to some department of the government for use in the war, or to the army or navy directly supplied; includes goods delivered under sub-contracts to government contractors.

"2. Coal mining is wholly war work.

"3. Railroads and farms are engaged in war work to the extent that under this program they are encouraged to draw from all recruiting industries.

In discussing the coming convention, F. Mrandey of the statistical and information division of the congress, said:

"Not only has the parliament of labor has been responsible for many changes affecting the life of the people, but governments and governments have been compelled to respect its decisions in the past and in the future it will be increased power the new problems may be met and solved to the advantage of the whole people.

"The jubilee congress at Derby will be a great event in the social phase of life and activity resulting in congress decisions being taken more seriously than ever before and given increased administrative power."

AN OFFICIOUS OFFICIAL.

Sanborn, Iowa, Aug. 31.—Roadmaster Ryan of the Sioux City-Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad does not bother with the niceties of etiquette. After the national war labor board, whose principles, have been promulgated by the president.

Mr. Boland is monarch of all he surveys and his word is law. Recently he has issued this statement to track employes:

"I have been called to my notice that a demand or a request the call in for an increase of wages being made by the men of this organization, and I do not think many of you are cognizant of the fact of labor unions organization from its inception and told you the benefits that have been derived organized, and the upshot of it is a demand for request as you phrase it for an increase of wages you are receiving at present. Now, I do not think you are entitled to take any such action as to include all organized labor, which permit of future additions.

Senator Thomas of Colorado, Colorado, wherein is located Mr Rockefeller's Colorado Fuel & Iron company, a corporation that arranged every political and industrial power in the state to defeat him, is to be feat its organized mine employes the state guards were arranged in uniform of the state militia and their long record of killings culminating in Ludlow in 1914 were conveniently maintained by the strikers was swept by a rain of bullets and many of the women and children, women and children killed.

PASS MINIMUM WAGE BILL.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The house of representatives has passed the Kenyon minimum wage bill. The purpose of this legislation are defined as follows:

"A bill to protect the lives and health and morals of women and minors workers in the District of Columbia and to establish a minimum wage board to prescribe its powers and duties, and to provide for the fixing of minimum wages for said workers, and for other purposes."

The bill now goes to the senate.

WANTS BACK WAGES PAID.

Washington, Aug. 31.—General Manager Hines of the United States railroad administration has notified district managers that it should be their purpose to collect all wages due employes and have been compelled to respect its decisions in the past and in the future it will be increased power the new problems may be met and solved to the advantage of the whole people.

"The jubilee congress at Derby will be a great event in the social phase of life and activity resulting in congress decisions being taken more seriously than ever before and given increased administrative power."

AN OFFICIOUS OFFICIAL.

Sanborn, Iowa, Aug. 31.—Roadmaster Ryan of the Sioux City-Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad does not bother with the niceties of etiquette. After the national war labor board, whose principles, have been promulgated by the president.

Mr. Boland is monarch of all he surveys and his word is law. Recently he has issued this statement to track employes:

"I have been called to my notice that a demand or a request the call in for an increase of wages being made by the men of this organization, and I do not think many of you are cognizant of the fact of labor unions organization from its inception and told you the benefits that have been derived organized, and the upshot of it is a demand for request as you phrase it for an increase of wages you are receiving at present. Now, I do not think you are entitled to take any such action as to include all organized labor, which permit of future additions.

Senator Thomas of Colorado, Colorado, wherein is located Mr Rockefeller's Colorado Fuel & Iron company, a corporation that arranged every political and industrial power in the state to defeat him, is to be feat its organized mine employes the state guards were arranged in uniform of the state militia and their long record of killings culminating in Ludlow in 1914 were conveniently maintained by the strikers was swept by a rain of bullets and many of the women and children, women and children killed.

CANNOT DRAFT LABOR.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Officers of the United States employment service state that no affiliated unions have the power to draft unskilled labor into its ranks recruiting for war work.

It is stated that "the United States employment service is not purposing to use any form of compulsion in such recruiting other, than the appeals to the patriotism of the worker and the employer.

No board connected with the employment service can order a worker to cease employment in a non-essential industry.

The following industries and callings are referred to as non-essential:

Auto industry accessories; drivers of pleasure cars; cleaning, repairing and delivery of same; sight-seeing cars, auto trucks engaged in work other than fuel or government work; teaming other than delivery of products for war work; bath and barber shop attendants; bowling alleys, billiard and pool rooms; bottlers and bottle supplies, candy manufacturers; cigars and tobacco, cleaners and dyers, dolls, confectioners and delicatessen establishments, builders and contractors not engaged in the erection of buildings for war work; dancing academies, theatrical stores, florists, fruit stands, garages, livery and sales stables, paper hangers, peanut venders and establishments, shoe shining shops, soda fountains, soft drink establishments, soda fountain supplies.

The board was guided in these decisions by this general policy of the department of labor:

"For the purposes of the controlling of war labor recruiting program, it means:

"1. The manufacture of products or the erection of structures directly or indirectly supplied to some department of the government for use in the war, or to the army or navy directly supplied; includes goods delivered under sub-contracts to government contractors.

"2. Coal mining is wholly war work.

"3. Railroads and farms are engaged in war work to the extent that under this program they are encouraged to draw from all recruiting industries.

In discussing the coming convention, F. Mrandey of the statistical and information division of the congress, said:

"Not only has the parliament of labor has been responsible for many changes affecting the life of the people, but governments and governments have been compelled to respect its decisions in the past and in the future it will be increased power the new problems may be met and solved to the advantage of the whole people.

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NEW YORK BARBERS OUT.

New York, Aug. 31.—Several hundred barbers struck for a 54-hour week, an increase in wages and better working conditions.

TEAMSTERS RAISE WAGES.

Seattle, Aug. 31.—Teamsters affiliated with the A. F. of L. have won a strike against several local theaters and have signed agreements with